

Bloomfield Citizen.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

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at Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

Office: 302 Glenwood Avenue

Subscription, \$2.00 per year, in advance
Six months, \$1.00; Three months, 50c.

Entered at the Post-office at Bloomfield as second-class matter.

THE CITIZEN solicits contributions from the general public on any subject—local, national, educational, or social—so long as they do not contain any personal attacks.

All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Advertisements for insertion in the current week must be in hand not later than Friday noon.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1906.

The Equal Tax Bill.

Leader Perkins introduced an amendment to his equal tax bill Monday in the Assembly by changing the time when the first step under it shall be taken from March 1 to May 1. Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Perkins had the bill put back on second reading, amended and passed on third reading. Another amendment to the clause, providing that the amount raised by the bill should be paid to the State for general State purposes, was amended by striking out the words "for general State purposes." This was made necessary by the Martin amendment to it, which was made in the committee before it was reported, providing that the second-class railroad property should be assessed under the act, and the amount derived therefrom shall be paid to each of the taxing districts of the State. Other slight changes were made to conform to these amendments, and some typographical errors were corrected. The bill will be sent to the Senate at once, where prompt action on it is expected.

Mr. Perkins evidently changed his mind as to the time for introducing his promised measure for the distribution of the tax raised by his equal tax bill. Last week he said he would introduce such a measure, but not until the Senate had disposed of his bill, so that there might be no disturbance over the matter of distribution until the main question of raising the tax had been settled. On Monday night, however, he introduced a distribution measure, which provides that tax assessed on railroad and canal property, after deducting therefrom one-half of one per centum of the real valuation of the property on which said tax shall be assessed, the balance shall be devoted to the maintenance and support of the public schools, and shall be apportioned annually on or before February 1 among the several counties by the State Comptroller in proportion to the amount of taxable real estate and personal estate in each county, as shown by the last abstract of rates from each county as made out by the several boards of assessors and filed with the comptroller, and the warrant for the payment of such moneys shall be drawn on or before November 1. The county superintendent shall apportion the money among the several school districts at the same time and in the same manner as he apportions other moneys.

Another distribution bill was introduced by Mr. Arrowsmith, and provides that the State Comptroller shall annually pay over to the various taxing districts in proportion to the value of the railroad main stem and canal waterway situated therein all moneys received from the taxing of railroads and canals, excluding \$1,000,000, which shall be retained by the State.

Another railroad measure introduced by Mr. Martin defines the main stem anew. It provides that in taxing railroad and canal property "main stem" shall mean the 100 feet roadway, with rails and sleepers, and not include depots, waterway, towing path and barge bank, tangible personal property, rolling stock, cars, locomotives, ferryboats, etc., and the floating and movable personal property.

Leader Perkins introduced a bill which enacts that the term "main stem" of railroads shall hereafter be held to include the roadway not exceeding 100 feet in width, with its rails and sleepers, not including depots and other buildings erected thereon or used in connection therewith.

Bowling Match.

The following is the scores of a bowling match between the Owl Bowling Club and West End Bowling Club. This was the third in a series of matches between the two clubs and the West Ends won five out of the nine games. There was keen rivalry and the West Ends are rejoicing over their victory:

OWL BOWLING CLUB		
Green.....	138	129
Leah.....	138	129
Nickell.....	119	125
Carlson.....	128	125
Hildebrandt.....	142	125
Amber.....	131	125
Lehmann.....	132	114
WEST END B. C.		
Folsom.....	136	154
Dahl.....	125	119
Wilcox.....	125	125
Wicks.....	134	141
Underwood.....	128	125
Ockman.....	135	125
Rice.....	122	125
Total		
	975	1024

Mr. Pitney on Local Option.

John O. H. Pitney, a leading Newark lawyer, made a forcible address at the hearing before the Assembly Committee on municipal corporation when the Miller Local Option Bill was up for hearing. Mr. Pitney said, "Ever since the political upheaval that followed the enactment of a former local option law in 1888 and its repeal in 1889 those most in public affairs in this State, with the active co-operation of the temperance people (not including prohibitionists pure and simple), have endeavored to keep the saloon out of politics, and all subsequent legislation affecting the sale of liquors has been directed to that end."

"This legislation has been along the line of establishing non-partisan excise in the different municipalities, and of putting in their charge the sole power to issue licenses and to regulate and restrict the sale of liquors. Laws upon this subject have been passed at various times and have been declared unconstitutional by our highest courts until now stand upon the statute books ample laws enabling every municipality, large or small, by the will of a majority of its voters to place the licensing power exclusively in a non-partisan excise board, in the two large cities to be appointed by the mayor, in all other municipalities to be appointed by the judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the county."

"The appointment of these boards is compulsory in Newark and Jersey City, and in other municipalities at the option of the governing body, which is, of course, elective and therefore obedient to the will of the majority of the locality. Many such boards have been established in the various municipalities of the State. Judge Skinner stated that in appointing such a board for the city of Orange he was able to command the service of the best citizens of that city. The same has been the experience in Morristown and Dover, which are within my own knowledge. In the former, for several years, one of the members of the excise board was a clergyman. All of them have been prominent gentlemen of public spirit and with philanthropic motives, who being vested with automatic power have been able to absolutely control the liquor trade according to the most rigid requirements of public sentiment, refusing licenses to unworthy men, restricting the number of licenses, limiting the localities, and in many other ways holding the trade to a much stricter accountability than could be secured through the enforcement of penal laws. In all these communities the regulation and control of the liquor trade has been in accordance with the best sentiment of the people, and has entirely satisfied the desires of all who are not absolute prohibitionists. The party lines have been drawn without reference to the liquor question, and local offices are filled and public policies determined without prejudice or embarrassment on account of that question. There is no demand in any of these localities for any change in the liquor law—least of all one that would force the saloon into politics again."

"Every thinking man who understands human nature must agree that the enactment of a local option law would force the liquor question back into politics immediately, actively and permanently. Such a law is a constant menace to every one directly or indirectly engaged in the liquor business. He knows not at what moment his business is to be closed, his employment ended, and his investment made valueless. He naturally prepares to defend himself, and as his fate must be determined at the polls, his defense must be through politics. Political organizations, political influence, political activity of every kind must be his weapons. All those who use liquor and may be affected by the dealer's fate naturally take sides with him. Support is gained from others who, though not using liquor themselves, have regard for the personal liberty of others. Thus rapidly old party lines are broken down and the voters are realigned solely on the liquor question. Candidates for office must take their stand pro and con and must succeed or fail according as the sentiment of the community may be with them or against them on this question. Good men otherwise available thus become ineligible for office, and the public service suffers accordingly. The determination of public questions is transacted and embarrassed to the injury of the State."

"This bill a great many of our citizens would consider, and properly, as discriminating between the rich and the poor. Where effective, it prohibits the sale of liquors in public places, but permits their free consumption in private houses. Beer is the poor man's wine. He has neither the capital nor the facilities to keep a supply in his house and is dependent upon the saloon. There he meets his friends; there at the end of his day's work he enjoys the refreshment of an innocent glass of beer. This bill may deny him this right. The rich man may keep his stock of wines and liquors, may drink them as he sees fit, and may give them to his friends. He is denied nothing by this bill. The poor man will consider that he is discriminated against. He will feel that this bill means prohibition for the poor and local option only for the rich, with emphasis on the option. He will call it class legislation. Any law which tends to widen the gap between the rich and the poor, or to intensify class feeling or class hatred, is most unfortunate."

"There has been no popular demand for such legislation as this bill contemplates, if we except the seal and periscope of a comparatively few worthy clergymen who are at heart uncompromising prohibitionists, urging this bill as a first step toward their goal."

"Since 1889 local option has not been an issue in any political campaign in this State, or in any important locality. No political platform—county, State or national—in this State has so far as I know contained any declaration in favor of local option or of bringing the liquor question back again into politics. No man has offered himself as a candidate for a State office on this issue. No act or declaration of the people of this State or of any considerable part of it gives the slightest indication that any such law is desired by the people, or that those who have the welfare of the State at heart desire this question to be now revived."

"Under all these circumstances, I respectfully submit to the members of this committee and the other members of the Legislature that they should not enact any such bill as this until the people at the polls have plainly indicated that they wish a reversal of their former policy and desire such a law, and that they are justified in declining to consider it until the people have unmistakably expressed such desire either at the polls or in their party platform. Until by some such expression the people have indicated that they desire a change of the present status legislators are justified in assuming that they have no authority from their constituents to vote in favor of so radical a change in State policy, no matter how urgent may be the personal appeal of the comparatively few supporters of this bill."

Gratifying Announcement.

Rev. Edwin A. White, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, makes the gratifying announcement that the Easter offering this year will not be needed to pay off the floating debt of the church. He says that through the generous donations of a few members of the parish nearly all of the floating indebtedness, which has been a constant companion ever since the church was built, has been wiped out—the arrears in pew rents, which the rector says are good and will be paid, being more than equal to the present liabilities. "To the words 'floating indebtedness,'" the rector says, "which had been distasteful to the members of the parish, and which sounded in our ears at Easter time like a false note in a sweet strain of music, we now say good-bye, and we trust good-bye forever. Having shaken off this burden, which seemed so determined to stay with us and be carried by us, and which has so impeded our progress, we can now advance more rapidly to greater things. Four years ago, on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as rector of this parish, your rector stated that the next two things to be done in the parish were the building of a rectory and the payment of our mortgage indebtedness. One of these two, the building of a rectory, has been accomplished in less than four years, and all our efforts from now on should be directed toward the payment of the church mortgage—and for this purpose your offerings will be asked on Easter Day next. That offering ought not to be less than \$2,000, and your rector believes that it will be more."

"To-day we stand on a firm financial basis, and it has engendered a feeling of confidence and strength, and a determination to work for the upbuilding of the parish greater than has ever before been felt. The future of Christ Church parish is rosy with hope; the only cloud upon the horizon is the mortgage indebtedness, and that we can easily dissipate, and in the near future. Let each and every member of the parish determine to do their part towards wiping out a good portion of this indebtedness on Easter Day."

Patents Issued.

Patents issued to Jerseymen and reported for the CITIZEN by Dyke & Co., Solicitors of Patents, corner Broad and Market streets, Newark, N. J.:
Shoe and slipper hanger, G. A. Kroger, Paterson; troposcope, S. W. Batch, Montclair; seal press, E. J. Brooks, East Orange; dry-pipe valve for automatic sprinkler systems, E. H. Clayton, Newark; railway switch operating apparatus, O. J. Coleman, Rockaway; mechanical and magnetic toy, H. Cottrell, Newark; lavatory fixture, E. De Camp and F. P. Claussell, Newark; keyboard locking mechanism for mechanical cashiers, registers and recorders, I. S. Dement, East Orange; display tray, J. J. Hoffman, Jersey City; disintegrating machine, J. W. Hyatt, Newark; three patents for warp stop-motion for looms, F. E. Kipp, Montclair; combined anchor-hook, gey-clamp and guy-stretcher, G. F. Swift, Rigg, Newark.

550 From New York to San Francisco. SPECIAL ONE-WAY MIXED CLASS COASTWISE FARES VIA ELIE RAILROAD.

350 From New York to San Francisco and Los Angeles, with stop-over privileges at various points; also side trips on western lines at one fare for the round trip, will be in effect from February 14th daily until and including April 6th, 1906. Proportionate rates to many other points in the West.

Winter excursion rate to California and return—\$142.70—still in effect. For particulars as to time limit, schedule, reservations, etc., ask any Elie ticket agent or write H. W. Hawley, Traveling Passenger Agent, Chambers Street Station, New York.—Adv.

Assembly Districts.
The special committee of the Essex County Republican Organization appointed to divide this county into Assembly districts has made the following division of the county:

FIRST DISTRICT.	
First Ward, Newark.....	12,821
Fourth Ward, Newark.....	12,425
Fifth Ward, Newark.....	12,531
Total.....	
	37,777
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Second Ward, Newark.....	12,647
Third Ward, Newark.....	12,699
Total.....	
	25,346
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Sixth Ward, Newark.....	12,700
Seventh Ward, Newark.....	12,897
Total.....	
	25,597
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Ninth Ward, Newark.....	12,862
Fourth Ward, Newark.....	12,425
Total.....	
	25,287
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Tenth Ward, Newark.....	12,820
Twelfth Ward, Newark.....	12,820
Total.....	
	25,640
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Eleventh Ward, Newark.....	12,818
Fifteenth Ward, Newark.....	12,778
Total.....	
	25,596
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Eighth Ward, Newark.....	12,807
Belleville.....	7,823
Paterson.....	4,820
Bloomfield.....	11,668
Total.....	
	29,118
EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Thirteenth Ward.....	29,390
Irrington.....	7,180
Total.....	
	36,570
NINTH DISTRICT.	
East Orange.....	26,175
South Orange Village.....	4,820
South Orange Township.....	1,945
Total.....	
	32,940
TENTH DISTRICT.	
Orange.....	26,101
West Orange.....	7,872
Total.....	
	33,973
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Milburn.....	3,122
Livingston.....	1,407
Essex Falls.....	898
Calwell Township.....	1,844
Calwell Borough.....	1,670
West Caldwell.....	490
North Caldwell.....	480
Verona.....	2,976
Montclair.....	16,870
Glen Ridge.....	2,023
Total.....	
	30,897

Delicatessen.

Attention of readers is called to the advertisement in this issue by F. A. Weber, the delicatessen store, No. 29 Washington street. Mr. Weber carries a carefully selected stock of imported and domestic delicacies, and invites an inspection of his store.—Adv.

IF YOU HAVE NOT VISITED

Hallinan's
NEW BAKERY

DO SO AT ONCE.

It Will Please You.

Hallinan Bros.,

380-382 BROAD ST.

All Goods Delivered.

PHONE 1108-W.

Rapid
Transit

need not worry you.

Your customers, your

friends, the whole country

can be reached from your

home or office.

The Telephone will

do it for you.

The New York and New Jersey

Telephone Company,

9 Baldwin Street, East Orange.

Telephone 9098.

L. C. Hall, District Manager.

Dr. Bradin,
SPECIALIST.

Genito-Urinary Diseases.
In the Male only.

8-9-30 A. M. 10 CONVENT ST.
—3 P. M. —
6-8 P. M. —
Except Sunday & Wednesday Evenings.



Strike 1! 1900
Strike 2! 1902
Strike 3! 1906?

LAY IN COAL!

OUT ON FIRST!

of April, say the United Mine Workers.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

Bloomfield Coal & Supply Co.

324 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

THE SAFEST MAN is the man who has a bank account. It establishes and lends confidence in him. We invite small accounts. Money deposited up to March 3rd draws interest from March 1st at 4 per cent.

Bloomfield Savings Institution.

Founded 1871.

REMnant STORE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

WE WILL HAVE OUR OPENING OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Figured Lawns. Plain Colored Lawns, Seersuckers, Gingham, Percales, Plain White Lawns, White Madras, Butcher's Linen and Indian Head Muslin.

SPECIAL.

Remnants of Figured Lawns, 2 to 10 yards. 5c yard.

J. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clairmont Avenue and Clairmont Place,
VERONA, N. J.

Free Delivery in Montclair, Bloomfield and the Orange.

Just a Word to Those Who Appreciate
GOOD POTATOES.

The market is full of poor ones, but this year the real good ones that cook dry and white are hard to get.

We have just secured a lot of potatoes that are really fine. We can guarantee the cooking qualities.

The Park Store

HEALY & JENSEN,
170 Broad Street, Cor. Belleville Avenue.
Telephone 1128. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Richards K. Schuyler,

PHONE 1006-R.

Real Estate, Fire and Liability Insurance.

OFFICE: 577 Bloomfield Avenue, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
RESIDENCE: 312 Belleville Avenue, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Appointed Attorney by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to act on all pension claims including the age order, under which all veterans of 62 years and upwards are entitled to pensions without examination.
Agent for the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Limited of London, England.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—NOTARY PUBLIC.